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POLK MONUMENT.

LET EVERY REFORMER CONTRIBUTE TO BUILD IT.

Take Up Collections at Every Meeting.

THE CAUCASIAN'S fund for the monument now stands as follows:

Total amount collected up to date of Aug. 30th, - \$293.39

Fair Grove sub-Alliance, No. 1307, Randolph county, 85

Prospect Alliance, No. 227, 1.00

Wayne county, 1.00

Orange County Alliance, 25.00

Macon County Alliance, 5.00

H. E. Hodges, 25

Mt. Gilead sub-Alliance, Calhoun county, 5.00

Brown Creek sub-Alliance, Anson county, 1.25

Collection at State Alliance meeting, 11.87

Iola sub-Alliance, Alamance county, 1.75

J. O. Houston, 50

W. L. Kistler, 50

Jesse W. Miller, 50

Miss Mary J. Barrier, 50

Fair Grove sub-Alliance, Randolph county, 85

N. N. Hampton, 5.00

N. Hathaway, 5.00

Tow Head Alliance, No. 465, 5.00

Orange county, Kan., 5.00

Cedar Creek Alliance, No. 815, Franklin county, 2.00

Rev. Bayless Cade 25 cts., J. S. Blackley 25 cts., John May 50 cts., W. Duke 25 cts., W. C. Walker 25 cts., Sid May 25 cts., G. S. Catlett 25 cts., H. C. Duke 25 cts., A. H. Catlett 25 cts., J. W. House, 25 cts., Wm. Pendleton 25 cts., total amount from Mt. Olivet Alliance, No. 466, 3.00

W. H. Stephenson, Garysburg 50

We will publish in this column each week the contributions sent in.

When the Monument is built we will publish in THE CAUCASIAN a complete list of the contributions sent in from beginning to end. When taking up individual collections send the name of every person contributing and the amount opposite his or her name, so we can give proper credit. Let the Monument be creditable to the Alliance and worthy of the man. Yours very truly,

THE CAUCASIAN.

THE RODDEY SCHEME.

A Meeting of Cotton Growers in Atlanta Decided to Call a Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 21.—An important meeting of cotton growers representing several States took place in Atlanta today. They were called here to consider a plan recently suggested by J. T. Roddey, a cotton broker of New York, for controlling the price of cotton. The meeting was presided over by Hector D. Lane, Commissioner of Agriculture of Alabama. After some discussion the plan, as announced by Mr. Roddey, was on motion recommended. Chairman Lane and one or two others dissenting. A committee was appointed consisting of J. T. Roddey, H. S. Lipscomb, of South Carolina, and E. Nunnally, of Georgia, to call county and State conventions for the election of delegates to an inter-State convention to be held at a time and place agreed upon by the committee.

Mr. Roddey's plan, as explained by him, is to form a combination of the cotton growers with a capital of \$500,000,000. Each cotton producer is to contribute one bale out of every five made to a trust. Estimating the crop at eight million bales, this plan would stock the trust with 1,600,000 bales, the withdrawal of which from the market, it is urged, will appreciate the price 25 per cent. One general office is proposed with branch offices and warehouses at all cotton points. The plan is to make the cotton producers remissive of the cotton market, and to make the cotton market remissive of the cotton producers. The plan is to make the cotton market remissive of the cotton producers, and to make the cotton producers remissive of the cotton market.

In regard to the management of the company, it is to have one general or head office, say in New York or New Orleans, with two general directors from each cotton-growing State, with one director from each county in all the principal cotton towns in the different States to control the local cotton, all to be controlled by the general or head office; to have either a special insurance company organized or the present companies brought to a lower rate; company warehouse receipts to be issued with insurance policies and if the farmer needs money let the cotton advance five eighths or two thirds of the value of his warehouse receipts.

A POOL POLICY.

Involved in Mortgaging Uncle Sam's Property to Foreign Capitalists.

(Atlanta Daily Press.)

The Rothschilds have telegraphed to their democratic friends on Wall Street (the Belmonts) to buy them some of the new bonds.

Of course the Rothschilds have mortgages upon all other nations of the world, and why should the United States be slighted?

The Cleveland cuckoos are melodious in their delight over the fact that the London bankers are so ready to invest their money in American bonds.

Is there a fool on this planet who does not know that an untaxed mortgage upon the whole United States is good security?

Is it a thing to be glad about when we see the Rothschilds getting their ravenous clutches fastened upon every acre of land and every pound of produce in the Union?

A bond is simply a statutory lien, or mortgage, placed by the government upon all property of all the people.

Are we such hopeless idiots as to take pleasure in knowing that Carlisle and Cleveland are mortgaging our property, and that the English bankers are buying up the papers against us?

The people's Party candidate was elected Mayor of San Francisco by 18,000 majority out of a vote of 60,000.

Subscribe to The Caucasian \$1.00 per year.

HISTORY OF THE CONTRACTION OF CURRENCY.

BY N. A. DUNNING.

The most prominent contention of the People's party is for an increase of currency. This demand is based upon the proposition that the currency of the country has been contracted and people are suffering in consequence. This allegation is based upon a denial by the banking and money-owning interests as politicians and leaders of the two old parties. This denial is sustained by the Treasury Department in all its reports and communications. Such being the case I have deemed it necessary, in defence of the reform movement in general and the People's party in particular, to take up this question and discuss it fully and fairly. If there has been a contraction of currency, as alleged, there should be some indisputable evidence of the fact which can be brought forward in defence of this position.

To search out such evidence and present it to our readers in a concise, intelligible, and truthful manner will constitute the object of this series of letters.

Before taking up the subject proper, it seems quite imperative to give a brief synopsis of the introduction of currency in this country and its subsequent relations to the people; for in so doing the motives which have led up to a contraction of the currency in the past, its effects upon the industries of the people, and a disclosure of those who were the real beneficiaries would have an important bearing upon the present discussion.

The currency used by the first colonies and plantations was strictly of foreign importation. Dutch, Puritan, and Cavalier, each brought with them to this continent not only the manners and customs of their native lands, but a limited supply of stock, grain and seeds, for use and cultivation. Each ship load of emigrants brought with it not only the brain and brawn which was destined to found this great nation, but those other necessary adjuncts to progress and success—implements of trade and agriculture. Each selected such as he could afford or obtain, and naturally chose those of his own country. In like manner these pioneers brought with them to their new homes a small supply of currency.

Because of this each colony possessed a currency of its own, and history notes that the early fathers used a mixture of English, Dutch, and Spanish money in their commercial transactions.

This money was entirely of gold and silver. It must be remembered that neither gold or silver was mined to any considerable extent in what is known as the United States, except small amounts in Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, and a few other Southern states, until the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This fact placed the early settlers entirely dependent upon the mother countries, not only for the amount, but the kind of money they should make use of. The English colonies were forbidden by royal proclamation at an early period of their existence to coin any money whatever. It was as well understood then as now "that those who own the money rule the people."

The parent governments looked upon these Colonies as matters of pure business speculation, and a safe place to send turbulent and ungrateful citizens. It was a desire for gain and not to better mankind that led the nations of the old world to plant these Colonies on the new continent. In order to make the venture remunerative, the colonies were governed with the most despotic vigor. This unwarranted and ungenerous treatment finally led to revolution and ultimately to independence. As the Colonies increased in numbers the resources of the country became more developed; the demand for a medium of exchange became very great and the want of it very oppressive. Being denied the right to coin and at the same time being nearly destitute of the metal out of which money was coined, the only possible manner in which these early settlers could obtain money was by exchanging their products for the money of the mother countries. It is needless to say that currency soon became very scarce.

In 1630 Gov. Winthrop writes to his son, then in England, to bring him not less than 150 pounds sterling. In fact, one of the most difficult problems which these early pioneers had to contend with was the question of currency. This evil continued to increase until all business became stagnant, and some action for some relief became necessary.

Various expedients were resorted to in order to bridge over this difficulty, some of which appear rather curious in the light of the present day. Parties who in their exploring expeditions had penetrated as far as Long Island Sound, found the coast tribes using a circulating medium of their own. This consisted of two kinds of beads, white and black.

The white beads were made from the end of a periwinkle shell and the black from the black portion of the clam shell. These beads were polished, arranged in strings or belts, and used as ornaments. In business transactions one black bead was worth two white ones. These were called "wampum," or "peg money."

This kind of money was made legal tender in Massachusetts and other New England Colonies. Six white beads equalled one penny, and three black beads one penny. At one time in the history of the older Colonies musket balls were used as legal tender at a farthing each.

Virginia and Maryland made tobacco a legal tender. Rice in the Carolinas, and codfish and beaver skins in many of the New England Colonies were in like "cups." The history of the world proves that many other substances have been used as money besides silver and gold. Sparta used iron made brittle with vinegar. Cowrie shells were used in Africa, leather in Carthage and Russia, oxen at the time of Homer, slaves in New Guinea. In

Norway corn was deposited in banks and loaned as money. Olive oil served as money in the Ionian Isles and many towns of Asia Minor and the Levant. Coconuts answered the same purpose in the East Indies and Central America, and eggs in the Alpine villages of Switzerland.

Pieces of cloth, mats of rice straw, cubes of salt, beaver and tea, red feathers, and hand-made nails have all had their day as money.

As I have stated before, the coined money then in circulation was principally English, Spanish, and Dutch. Gradually the Dutch currency was supplanted, and the currency of England and the milled dollar of Spain became the prevailing money in among the colonies.

It may be instructive to trace out the history of the English pound sterling. It is certainly very interesting. The early history of the coinage of Britain says: "The weight of the Anglo-Saxon coins was regulated by a pound, which is presumed to have been brought from Germany, and was known in that country at a later date as the Cologne weight." It became known in England as the Tower pound, as the Tower was the place where the principal minting was done for the kingdom. This Tower pound received its name during the first years of the reign of Edward III. It continued until the time of Henry VIII, by whom it was abolished, and the pound Troy was established in its stead. The pound Troy was heavier by three-quarters of an ounce than the Tower pound, for which it was substituted.

The length of the King's arm, it is said, used to be the standard for the yard measure. It is also said that these ancient Britons selected twenty-four kernels of wheat from the middle of the head, or ear as they called it, and the combined weight of these twenty-four kernels made the pennyweight of the Tower pound. Subsequently in the time of Henry VIII, the pennyweight was made heavier, thirty-two kernels were divided into twenty-four parts, each representing the weight of one and one-third of the twenty-four original grains of the Tower pound. This gives us the weight of the original pound Troy, or, as it came to be known soon after and is known at the present time, the pound sterling of England, the name being derived from the fact that the pound sterling was made up of standard silver consisting of eleven ounces, and twenty pennyweights of fine silver, and eighteen pennyweights of alloy, or 5,760 grains of standard silver. It is said that the fineness of the silver coins of England was not changed from the time of Henry II to the present, excepting some twenty years during the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII and the first years of Edward VI, a period of more than 700 years. It is none the less true that the present pound sterling represents but 1,960 grains of standard silver, instead of 5,760 grains, as it did in the time of Henry II. The history of the English milled dollar, used so extensively by our early fathers, and from which we derive our silver dollar, cannot be so clearly traced. The dollar symbol, \$, is said to be derived from the two pillars of Hercules, who, being also King of Spain, used them in that relation to support his scepter, and also placed them in the device on the old Spanish pillar dollar. This dollar was of the value of fifty-four pence English money sterling, and was afterward adopted as the unit of our own American money. The Spanish milled dollar was so called because the edge was "milled," serrated or stamped.

Although there were no coins minted in England called dollars, yet there is good reason to believe that many foreign coins, of different values, from various outside nations, were circulating there under the common name of dollars previous to 1600. The word dollar is said to come from the name given a silver coin, minted in a remote valley of Bohemia in 1518, called schlickten.

This word thaler has been converted into our word dollar.

The status of the dollar was defined in 1704 by Queen Anne, in a royal proclamation, placing its value at fifty-four pence sterling. Gold coin was first introduced into English coinage by Henry III. The metal was twenty-four carats fine, of pure gold. It remained so until Edward III, when a standard of twenty-three carats, three and one-half grains of fine gold, and one-half grain of alloy took its place.

The carat is a bean, the fruit of an Abyssinian tree called Kuara. This bean varies but a trifle weight after being gathered. It seems to have been used in the earliest ages as a weight for gold. In India it is said to be still in use to weigh diamonds. Silver was the unit of the measure of values in England as in Rome before and America since until 1873. Gold was the ratio as it was here previous to the demonetization of silver.

(To be continued in next issue.)

Howard F. Jones for Engrossing Clerk.

[Advertisement.]

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the position of Engrossing Clerk to the Senate of '94 and '95.

HOWARD F. JONES.

We the undersigned take pleasure in endorsing Mr. Jones, believing him well qualified for the position he seeks and entitled to reward by reason of party service.

A. SHERILL, Chairman Republican Ex. Com., Warren County.

W. B. FLEMING, Chairman P. P. E. Com., Martin County.

S. A. WILLIAMS, member elect of House Representatives.

[Dec 13-31.]

Two years ago the People's party cast 29,313 votes in Minnesota.

This year our vote is 84,000.

THE CAUCASIAN \$1.00 per year.

JUDGE WALTER CLARK
USES AND ENDORSES THE
Electroprose!
"Cures when all else fails."
Investigation Invited.
Electroprose Co.,
447 FOURTH AVENUE,
NEW YORK, N. Y.
BOOK FREE

THE EXPERIMENT STATION.

AT RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

Peach Orchard. Value of Manure—Weath or During Orchard—Improvement Your Stock—Feed Manure—Read Questions and Replies.

November 1904.

The Experiment Station Bulletin.

The standing offer is made to send the bulletins of the station to all in the state who really desire to receive them. There are specially prepared to be sent to those who are really interested in the practical farmer. Thousands of farmers have already received them, and some of them have written to the station, asking for more. It is the policy of the station to send them to all who really want them. If you desire to receive them, write on postal card to Dr. H. B. Battle, Director, Raleigh, N. C.

Setting Out a Peach Orchard.

Use trees only one year from the bud, and not buy them from a tree agent, but get them from a nurseryman who will not cheat you. In planting don't put the trees too close together. From the practice it is stated that there are in North Carolina a total of 2,400, 576 head of stock of all kinds, valued at \$20,800,000, according to the State Auditor's last report. A saving in cost of feeding, placed as low as 15 cents per month, would amount to over \$3,000,000 annually. This publication of the Station seeks to show how this saving can be effected. The contents embrace subjects of the composition and digestibility of food with definition of terms used, feeding standards and how stock should be fed, and some practical suggestions for practical feeders in the state and others recommended for trial. Among these breeders are Capt. W. F. Massey, W. L. Kennedy, Holt & Homebrew, Elias Carr, Jr., Dr. W. R. Capart, Hackburn & Willets, and Baron d'Alinge, of the Baltimore estate, all giving valuable experiences. The information given in this publication is not to be gotten elsewhere, and all farmers are advised to send for a copy. It is supplied free, as are all publications of the Station.

Value of One Day's Cow Rations as a Feeder.

The ration, consisting of 22 cents per day, fed a certain cow at the State Fair of 1894, consisted of the following amounts:

20 lbs. sweetpotatoes vines, 1.25
20 lbs. clover hay, 1.25
20 lbs. corn meal, 1.25
20 lbs. wheat bran, 1.25
20 lbs. cotton seed meal, 1.25
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20 lbs. bone meal, 1.25
20 lbs. kelp meal, 1.25
20 lbs. alfalfa meal, 1.25
20 lbs. clover hay, 1.25
20 lbs. corn meal, 1.25
20 lbs. wheat bran, 1.25
20 lbs. cotton seed meal, 1.25
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